## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph on page 53, lines 4-24 with the below amended paragraph.

All DNA manipulations, including PCR, were performed according to standard and published procedures (Maniatis *et. al.,* 1982 and Smith *et. al.,* 1998) except as detailed in Bernhardt *et. al.,* (2000). ϕX174Epos4B, referred to as ϕX174Epos, was isolated as a spontaneous plaque former on a *slyD* mutant lawn (W.D.Roof., unpublished results). Most plasmids and strains have been described (Bernhardt, et al., 2000). The *Epos4B* allele contains both the R3H and L19F missense mutations and henceforth will be referred to as Epos. *E. coli* K-12 strain ET505 (W3110 lysA::Tn10) was the host strain used in the work on MraY inhibition and was obtained from the *E. coli* Genetic Stock Center (New Haven, CT) ~~(www.cgsg.biology.yale.edu)~~. A lysA strain was required to prevent the conversion of added [$^3$H]-DAP to Lys, so that [$^3$H]-DAP can only be incorporated into cell wall and its precursors. The plasmid pEmycZK, described previously (Bernhart *et. al.,* 2000) contains *Emyc*, encoding E with a C-terminal c-*myc* epitope tag, cloned under control of the IPTG-inducible *tac* promoter (Figure 3). The control vector pJF*lacZ*K is isogenic to pEmycZK except that it does not contain *Emyc*. It was constructed by inserting the *lacZ* gene in the HindIII site of pJF118EH (Fürste, Pansegrau, *et. al.,* 1986) and converting it to KanR as described previously for pEmycZK (Bernhardt, *et. al.,* 2000). Microbiological methods, culture growth conditions, phage plating and lysis profiles have been described previously (Bernhardt, *et. al.,* 2000 and Roof *et. al.,* 1994).